## GREGORY & MAURY, MANAGERS, Wilmington, Delaware 199,000 Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF BELAWARE. \$65,0.0 ! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE

\$40,000 ! \$40,000 ! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE. CLASS 65, for 1856. drawn at Winnington. Del., March 29, 1856. 75 number lottery—12 drawn ballots. MAGNIFICENT SCHERE.

ce, &c., &c. ni very destrable unimproved large lots, and small in and contiguous to delma. 30 head of blanded burses; uniong which are the cele-Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$140
Do do 25 half do 70
Do do 25 quarter do 35
rs for tickets and shares and certificates of package P. J. BUCKEY, Agent,

> Brilliant Schemes for April, 1856. GREGORY & MAURY, Managers,

Wilmington, Delaware.

Fo be drawn under the superintendence of comme by the governor. \$40,000! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE.

JOHN CLARK, (late register at fown city, fown.) agent for the location of initiary bounty-land warrants in the State of Jowa-have opened as office in Washington, city. D. C., in consession with local agents and surveyors at the several land offices in the finance of lows, by which I, am prepared to offer new secitities for the location of land warrants, the only mode by which warrantees and other bolders can fully avail themselves of the bounty of the gav-

Medical Card.

From Paris and New York.

For Sale-Twenty-three Thousand Acres of Land.

J C. & H. A. WILLARD, Pennsylvenia comme and Fourteenth street,

A Card.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will acply to the

Nev 30-FFuThif

CTOR STANISIAS HERNIPZ, regains practice pathy. (office, 20) corner F and Fourierable see a from 10, a. m., to 3, p. m.

Class 72, for 1°56. Wilmington, Bel., on Saturday, April 5, 1856. 75 number lottery-13 drawn ball-DEDLIANT SCHEME. Tickets \$10-haives \$5-quarters \$2 50. s of 25 whotes.... 25 haives.... 25 quarters... \$51,000.

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARP. Class No. 78, for 1856. To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. on Saturday, April 12, 186 Tickets \$15-halves \$7 50-quarters \$3 75-eighths \$1 57 K. 837,500 ! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELASVACE.

BTATE OF DELAWARE.

Class M, for 1856. To be drawn at Wilmington, Bel , on Saturday, April 26, 1856. 75 numbers—12 drawn ballots. RESILITARY SCHEME

ADAME DEVOS-2 millipery-has acrowed, and is now opened at for temperature at The Lakes, 504 Femisylvania assenue, to which the attention of the ladies of Washington, Geogystown, &c., is respectfully invited.

Jan 24-47 Tickete 801-bnives \$10-quartern \$5-Eighthe \$2 56.

For Sale—Twenty-three Thomsand Acres of Land.

PHE subscriber offers for sale, upon the most thereal zeroe, the following tends; situated in Jenyer county, Indiana, 1,266 acres; in Stark county, 6,376 acres; in Iraquela county, Ribacia, 246 acres; in Bamilton county, 30 acres. These lands are finely inthereal, in a old article distinct, within five miles of McClinenesorough, the county isent, and on the time of the 'things railread in Jefferson county, Illiand, 260 acres; in Franchis county, 50 acres; in Propercounty, 164 acres; in Alexander con 45, 280 acres; and other has de a Wiconstan. For further information call on G. M. Giffelin, Na. 288 H stress, agent for J. L. DE CAMP.

Washington city, J. U., Feb. 17, 1856. 

United States Court of Claims.

United States Court of Claims.

CARD.

The undersigned, John C. Breveccus, of New York city, and M. I. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., atterneys and commetters to be a seasoisted for the legal prosecution of claims, for e-editors of government, in the Court of Claims.

They will co-operate in humberfate and careful attention to business melture at Westington which may be intrusted to their care by gentleones of the profession and claimants, in the city of New York, or elsewhere in any part of the Union.

They may be consulted at any time, pursuantly or by letter, either at New York or Washington. Patricular antormation as to claims which have been at key time before Congress or departments can be furnished at once upon application by the parise interested.

No. 90 Broadway, comme Well street, New York city. THE antivectiber will remains in town in flow clays to I dispose of the remaining States and Territories for the control of the sain of the Prior Scientiscure. He will treat with parties for the States of Lewi-inna, Arianana, Alabama, Phiretia, Gorgia, North Carolin, Penceptung, Arianana, Alabama, Phiretia, Gorgia, North Carolin, Penceptung, North Telescope, Penceptung, North Carolina, Penceptung, Washington Territory, Neutranka and Kansan, Minnesena, Utah, Northwestern Territory, New Mexico, and the infend of after Busing on messens at any since from the city, my agent, Mr. G. M. GORDON, No. 286 H. street, Will represent me.

Pet 95-diff

No. Se Broadway, corner West street, New York city.
M. THUMPSON,
Washington city. N. R.—J. C Devereux is a commissioner of the Court of Claims.

Jon 31—Baswill [Intel.]

Law Partnership.

P. b. MOOKE is prepared to furnish the best white and red assected of all sizes and Consterland out of all kinds to the mattheway in the lowest merker prices.

Soft products parameted to the time. Hickory, oak, and pass wond at very low prices. A good strike and full measure say be relied on in all cases. A good strike and full measure say be relied on in all cases. Strad word side 9th streat, between D and E, opposite 4 Old Strad. R. J. WALKEE.

DOBERT J. WALKER & LOUIS JANIN have formed a party of meeting for the menagement and tried of cases in the Suprema Court of the United States and in the Court of Claims. Address Washington City, D. C.

Jan 9—nodefor

United States Patent Office,

Washington, February 13, 1656,

Dearway 15, 1656,

Dearway 16, 1656,

It is praying for the extension of a patent granted to him for an improvement in lawige for e-sectual othe, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the thirties day of May, 1856.

It is ordered that he said petition be heard at the Patent Office an Menday, the infreseenth May next, at 12 o'clock, mor and all persons are motified to appear and show canae, if any lawy have, may said petition ought not to be granted.

Ferrors opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at inastrucenty days before the day of hearing. All testimony filed by either purity to be need at the and hearing must be taken and transmitted in secondance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. Mice Brooks', English and Franch Browling and Day School,
Seven Busidangs, No. 120 Francephonetic arcenus.

THE second remains of this institution will commence on Monday,
February 4, 1506.
Davity instruction in the French language as given by a lady, regrantly from Paris, who resides in the family; the bisher branches of
Singlish are under the especial charge of Miss Brooks, and every
means is affected for the acquisition of a thorough and elegant adiacation.

Jan 97—cod2se

(EORGE W. MORRELA, Attorney and Counsellainet, law, United States circuit count commissioner, commissioner for the Court of Chime, No. 45 Well street, New York.

Refers to Hon S. Neisen, Junior United States Supresses Court;

Hon B. Fisch, United States sensing General J. G. Totten, Corps of Registers, United States sensing General, J. G. Totten, Corps of Registers, United States army; S. Shir, Scilictor to the Court of United; B. H. Offict, eng., and Major Arcenic Regris, Washington city.

pitention.

The tertiseony in the case will be closed on the 8th of May; the operations, and other papers refiled upon as testimony, unset be fited in the office on or before the morning of that day; the argoments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice he published in the Union, Intelligencer, and Eversing Sur, Washington, B. C.; Republican, B.-timore, Mayland; Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia, Pa;; and Jewani O Commerce, New York, N. Y., once a weak for three successive weeks previous to the nineteenth of May next, the day of lanking.

Commissioner of Prisiring to grant me a duplicate of a 50-acre land bounty warrant, issued to me under the law of September, 1504, and sumblered Sci. One my services in the war of 1810-131, which warrant has been lost, and which, has never been assigned, piedged, or to cheef by me, or by my nufficilty.

John 15—1-2050:

JOHN ROSS. CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Paients.
P. R.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Paient Office, with a paper containing this notice.
Fub 13—12-n?sw SKETCH Book of Meister Haris by C. G. Letand.

\$1.20.

The Way of Salvation; by Albert Barnes. \$1.

The Genera-dilustrated; by P. S. Gone. \$1.

Tales from the German; by W. H. Turness 75 cents.

Mar 4

FRANCE TAYLOR. GENTLEMEN'S RATS. TODD & CO. will, to day, intre-

PORT OFFICE DEPARTMENT, March 3, 1856.

PROFORALS for conveying the matte of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1856, to the 30th day of June, 1859, Inclusive, in the State of North Taroline, and from the 1st day of July, 1856, to the 3oth of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of Tennessee, will be received at the Contract Office of the Fost Office Department, in the city of Washington, until Wednesday, the 30th of April, 1856, at 5, p. m., (to be decided by the 7th May following.) NORTH CAROLINA.

from Asheville, by Sulphur Springs, Hommeny Creek, Pigeon Biver, Forks of Pigeon, Waynesville, Pern, Scotte Creek, Franklin, Ekench, Tunnessee River, aquosa, Head Teanessee, Valleytown, and Tomatla, to Murphy, 1283; miles and back, twice a week, it two hoves coaches, save Asheville Monisy and Thursday at 4 a m; Arrive at Murphy next days by 12 p.m.; Leave Murphy Saturday and Tuesday at 4 a.m.; Arrive at Asheville next days by 12 p.m.; TENNESSEE.

coaches.
Leave Cleaveland Thursday and Sunday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Murphy next days by 9 p m;
Leave Murphy Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m;
Agrive at Cleaveland next days by 42 m.
Proposals to commence at Benton are invited.

No pay will be made for tripe not performed, and for each of such missions not actisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals far behind time as to break connerson with depending mairs, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other

United States Mail.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Pebruary 25, 1856 DROPOSALS for conveying the mail of the United States from Ju-ly 1, 1856, to June 39, 1658, on the following section of the States from Ju-

7454 From Charleston, Miss., by Mouth of Cold Water, Mitchell's Cross Roads, Mound Place, Moor's Bayou, and Swan Lake,

Cross Roads, Mound Pince, Moor's Bayou, to Helens, Ark., 75 miles and back, once a Leave Charleston Monday at 7, a. r., Arrive as Helena next day by 9, p. m.; Leave Helena Wednesday at 7, a. m; Arrive at Charleston mext day by 9, p. m.

ony in the care will be closed on the 6th of June; depo-

THERAD LACE GOODS, EMERODERIES, &c. 130 on the subscribers have just receiver from N. w York a full assument of the above-named goods which have been ested at 150 or in the 150 or stone the most recent importances, embracing all the notal property of the control of the contro

SPEECH OF HON. MILES TAYLOR, OF LOTTICANA

Mr. TAVLOR said

Mr. Schakes: I regret that the rules of this House do not allow me sufficient time to notice all of the various topics that have precented themselves in the course of this discussion. It would have given me infinite pleasure to reply to the remarks of the henorable gentleman from New York, [Mr. Warkman,] who addressed the House vesterday, in which be took occasion to denounce the administration in good set terms. He scake of the acts of the denounce the which he took occasion to denounce the administration in good set terms. He spoke of the acts of this administration in a manner which seemed to fill him with pleasure, but which, it seemed to me, all good citizens should regret. Time, however, will not permit me to pay attention to those remarks, or to vindicate our present national administration from the most appustifiable, most undeserved, most unprovoked, and assist wanton and unfounded assertions made by that gentleman. But I will venture to say this before leaving the subject altogether: The policy of this administration, which has been condemned with such intemperate heat, has commended itself, and will continue to commend itself, to the approbation of all who prefer relations of peace and amity with the other nations of the world, when those relations can be maintained without a sacrifice of national respect, or of national honor, and of all those who are unwilling that the union of these States should be endangered by the unbridled license of those who have set up a law for themselves which is higher than the constitution. For my own part, I believe, without the slightest shadow of doubt, that the acts of this administration will stand out in bold relief upon the page of history, and that its conduct of the difficult questions intrusted to its mannagement, whether shown by what it has done or by what if failed to do, will be referred to by the patriots of future times as examples of a wise activity, or of a prudent moderation; when the unconstitutional schemes, the illegal acts, and the treascnable excesses of those with whom the grelleman from New York

viakes.] That gentleman referred to this question, and spoke of it as a judicial one; and, for the purpose of supporting the position which his friends in this House have taken, has attempted to draw conclusions as to the manner in which the power of this House is to be exercised in deciding the question involved in the existing contest by reference to the decisions of courts deciding upon private rights. Now, Mr. Speaker, before entering upon the line of argument which I propose for myself, I wish to say a few words for the purpose of showing the entire absurdity of the position which he and his friends have taken upon that particular point. The position which they assume is, that there was referred to the position of the position which they assume is that there

the work of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, upon a recurrence to the Kansas act, it will be at once, seen that this pretension is without any foundation; that it has not only no foundation in the principles of law, but that it is entirely unsustained by anything contained in the provisions of this particular act. I know that the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Duss] the other day alluded to this particular objection, and seemed to attend to the day alluded to this particular objection. DUST the other day alluded to this particular objection, and seemed to attack great weight to it. I cannot but think that his conclusion was arrived at without his making an examination of the act itself. His position that the illegality of the proceedings of that legislature may be inferred because it did not assemble and it did not act at Fort Leavenworth, the place designated in the act as the temperary seat of government, is founded on an error of fact.

as the temporary seat of government, is founded on an error of fact.

If you refer to the act creating the territorial government of Kansas, what will be discovered? There are three provisions, and three only, in that act which can in any way have any bearing on the subject—I mean, which make mention, directly or indirectly, of a seat for the government of the Territory, or of the place where the legislative power granted by the act was to be exercised.

In the thirty-first section it is declared that Fort Leavenworth shall be the temporary seat of government. In the thirty-third section it is declared that the usual appropriations shall be made for the crection of public buildings at the seat of government. These provisions speak generally of a "seat of government," they do not say one word about the seat of the legislative power. Gentlemen on the other side, however, insist upon it that all legislative power must be exercised at the seat of government of every distinct political community. It would not be difficult to show, by both reason and authority, that this is untrue as a general proposition; but that is entirely unnecessary in the present instance, because the very act creating a legislature for the Territory of Kansas provides for its being convoked at a place different from that which had been declared to be the temporary sead of government for the Territory.

thority of the act at any place which he should "appoint". Power was specially given to him to assemble them at any point within the whole extent of that Territory. And then, sir, when the legislature was assembled at the spot which the governor himself fixed upon, the act further declares that the legislative power vested in it "shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act." This shows at once that there is nothing in the act which made it necessary for the legislature to assemble at any particular place; that it was competent for the governor to select any spot; and it shows, too, that inasmuch as the grant of legislative power made in the act extended to "all rightful subjects of legislation," the legislature, when convoked by the governor under the authority of the act, was vested with full power to establish a seat of government and to select its own place of sitting.

act, was vested with full power to establish a seat of government and to select its own place of sitting.

The other question is one of fact. It is said that the election under the territorial act was invalid, because the legislature itself was elected by the votes of intruders into the Territory, who overpowered its peaceful inhabitants and excluded them from the polls, or outnumbered them by their votes. Now, what are the facts presented in this case? There is no evidence before this House; there is no evidence before the committee of any kind, unless what is contained in a memorial signed by A. H. Reeder is to be considered as evidence. It is undoubtedly the right of this House to decide upon the claim of any one who presents himself, asserting that he is satisfied to a seat upon this floor in the capacity of delegate for a Tarritory; but if he presents simuself with the ordinary evi-

Receder would not be heard by any judicial tribunal in any case involving the same circumstances. A. H. Receder was appointed governor of Kansas in 1854. By the territorial act he was vested with supreme legislative and executive gage the attention of the House powers, until the machinery contemplated to exist under the

The state of the control of the control legislation of the control legislat

lative power intended to be conferred on them by the Kansas act, unless they first assembled and organized at the
place designated in the act as the temporary seat of government, and continued to assemble there while engaged in
the work of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, upon a recurrence to the Kansas act, it will

Subscriptions for a period less than a year will be re-crim proportioned to the above amond rates.

(G-POSTMASTEES are authorized to act us our agents 1

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

"My wound, it is so great because it is so small." A wit who was present at the representation of the play in which the expression occurred, on hearing it, at once

in which the expression occurred, on bearing it, at once cried out:

"It would have been greater had it been not at all."

Now, Governor Beeder's knowledge seems to be preify much dependent on the principle of these two expressions. While the governor was in Kansas, with the control of the executive power of that Territory, and was in communication with the officers who held the elections, and with the inhabitants who voted at them, he had no knowledge of any facts which, in his judgment, would authorize him in his official capacity to withhold the election certificates of the members of the general assembly not yet in existence. But when he withdrew from Kassas and returned to Fennsylvania, where he was engaged doring the summer in making stump speeches, fifteen hundred or two thousand miles distant from the scene of those remarkable displays, he becomes addenly so well informed in relation to them that he thinks himself justified in attempting, upon their authority, to have a government overthrown which has existed nearly two years, and which has before sent a deegrate to the Congress of the United States, who claimed sand was admitted to a seat here upon a certificate that he was duly elected, signed by Governor Reeder himself. As Governor Reeder himself. As Governor Reeder himself, as forement Reeder had no knowledge of the outrages which he now pretends were perpetrated on the inhabitants of Kansas at the first election holden in the Territory, while he was in that Territory as its governor, and as he has since, during his absence, apparently laid in a good stock of it, is it not likely; I would ask, that his knowledge of these outrages would have been much greater if he had never been he Kansas at all, or had gone further off?

But, whatever may be the opinion upon this subject, one thing is perfectly certain: Governor Reeder could not be heard in a court of justice as a witness to impeach the validity of a legislature the members of which were convoked on his summons, and held their seats only under the

been hitherto considered, in all civilized society tial to success in all public inquiries after truth Now, sir, there is no case here which can pa